

THE TREATY SIGNED; PEACE WITH SPAIN.

Queen Regent Formally Ends the State of War.
Whitelaw Reid Mentioned for New
Ambassador to Madrid.

MADRID. March 17.—The Queen Regent has signed the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States.

The signed treaty will be forwarded to the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Jules Cambon, for exchange with the one signed by President McKinley. No decree on the subject will be published in the Official Gazette.

Washington, March 17.—It is understood here that Whitelaw Reid, of New York, is to be offered the post of Minister to Madrid, to be speedily filled now that Spain has ratified the peace treaty. Mr. Reid was a member of the Peace Commission.

Because of the important negotiations which will follow the resumption of diplomatic relations with Spain the position of Minister at Madrid will be a difficult one to fill.

This is to be the inauguration of a fight between the Platt machine and the Administration Republicans of New York. Senator Platt has bitterly opposed Whitelaw Reid for anything the President suggested. President McKinley was notified by wire today that the Queen Regent had signed the treaty. Ambassador Cambon, of the French Legation, called at the State Department and gave official notice that the treaty had been signed.

Under the treaty of peace signed at Paris December 10, 1898, the exchange of ratifications is to take place at Washington within six months from the date there-

of, or earlier if possible. The signature of the treaty by the Queen of Spain accomplished, the next step is to effect an exchange of ratifications between the United States and Spain.

To do this an exchange copy of the original treaty will be prepared by each Government. That for the United States is a copy of the treaty as signed with the President's ratification countersigned by the Secretary of State. With this document is a protocol of exchange. This protocol of exchange and exchange copy are delivered to the representative of the Spanish Government in exchange for a similar copy and a protocol which he will deliver.

This exchange copy and protocol on the part of the Spanish Government is filed in the Department of State. The exchange copy and protocol of the Government of the United States are deposited in the archives at Madrid. After the exchange of ratifications has taken place the President formally proclaims the original treaty, which is the last step and makes the treaty binding upon all persons.

This accomplished, diplomatic relations will be resumed between the two countries and the various commercial treaties suspended by the war will be negotiated anew. The United States will pay Spain the \$20,000,000 indemnity for the Philippines when war was declared. The volunteer troops enlisted for the war will be mustered out, and the consular posts vacated by the Spaniards will be restored to the basis authorized in the Reorganization bill. Spain will send a Minister to Washington and peace will be formally declared.

U.S.S. WILMINGTON EXPLORES WONDERS OF THE ORINOCO.

Minister Loomis Invades the
Heart of Venezuela in
a War Ship.

ON A MISSION OF PEACE.

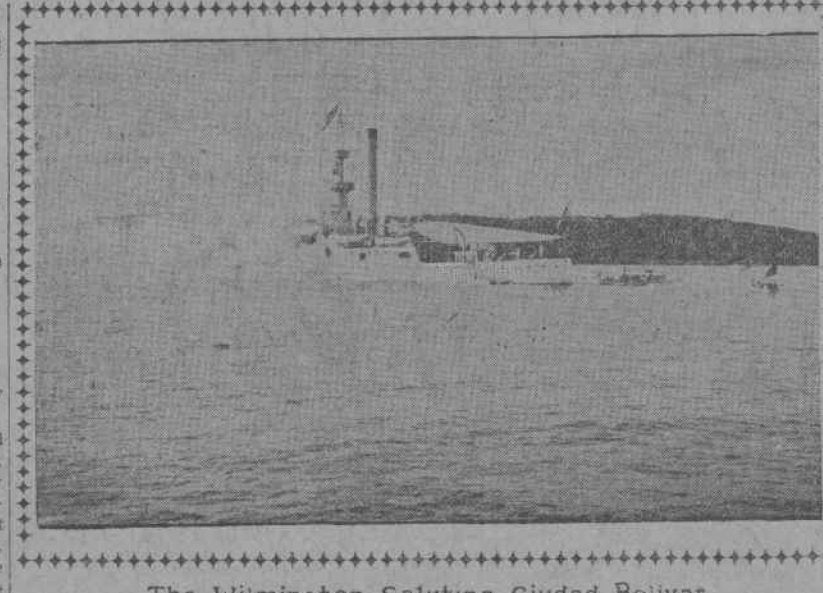
Sailed Up the River to Investigate
Opportunities for Advancing
American Commerce.

(Special Correspondence of the New
York Journal.)

CARACAS.

March 17.—United States Minister F. B. Loomis and party have returned from a trip of commercial exploration up the Orinoco River into the heart of the northern regions of South America. The magical reports of the wealth of the Orinoco region that have been current since the days of earliest Spanish exploration and the many questions put to the American Legation concerning its business possibilities led Mr. Loomis to ask the Government for a war vessel to take the American flag and its envoys up the river.

The voyage decided on, Mr. Loomis left Caracas January 10, accompanied by the military attaché of the Legation, Captain C. Collins and embarked at La Guayra for Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, where



The Wilmington Saluting Ciudad Bolivar.

mals are annually exported to Trinidad, Guadalupe, Martinique and Cayenne, and lately to Cuba and Porto Rico. The State in which this district is situated is one of the richest of the republic, and at the time of the last census contained not less than 1,250,000 cattle, worth \$30 to \$32 per head, a fact which sufficiently gives the reason why we can never compete in

the Orinoco region. The land is almost flat, and there will be very little need for work and fallows, and in the wet season, when the river runs high, revealing by means of small sailing craft, all the Indian villages as far as the boundaries of Colombia. At an earlier or later day this town is destined to become a very important commercial market of the world. The shipping trade at the present time is done by an Anglo-American company, which has twelve steamers of not more than six to eight feet draft, built especially in the United States for this service, which ascend the river to a great height and run from Ciudad Bolivar to Port of Spain, Trinidad. The company is at present managed by an energetic American, J. Morgan Olsen.

The following day was occupied in visiting the town and collecting commercial information. Mr. Loomis returned the hospitality of the Bolivians by a splendid ball on the night of the 15th.

On the 23d we cast anchor before Old Guayana, or San Thome, an old castle fort bearing some vague resemblance to that of Monte Carlo, but the view from which embraces almost the whole horizon; the second fort is a veritable eagle's nest, and the third, a small island in the Orinoco, was built by the Spaniards in 1596, when he was arriving to gain the basis of the Orinoco in search of gold; it was afterwards occupied by the Dutch and French, and again by the English.

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WARFARE WILL SOON BE EVIDENT.

President McKinley Gets Word from Manila That the
Rebellious Natives Are Trying to Arrange Terms
of Peace—Unconditional Surrender Only.

MANILA. March 17.—Company G, of the Washington Regiment, has captured 150 additional prisoners near Taguig, and also seized some ammunition. Most of the rebels' arms were hidden or thrown into the river.

The Engineers threw a temporary bridge across the Pasig River for the artillery and commissary trains. The Twentieth Regiment will return from the front today.

Washington, March 17.—The backbone of the rebellion in the Philippines is crushed. This statement fairly reflects the opinion today of War Department officials. It is based on two facts, one that General Otis has demonstrated his ability to overestimate the Filipinos, and the other that Aguinaldo has foreseen the end and has renewed his offer to treat for peace with the American General.

It is believed that the terms of Aguinaldo's new proposition were received here late last night and were forwarded to the President at 7 o'clock this morning.

As a consequence of this, and probably other important advice from General Otis, the opinion was formed that the end of the war is in sight.

One of the highest authorities in the War Department said today that the campaign of General Otis so far was enough on which to predict the early downfall of Aguinaldo. The greater part of his army, this official said, is near Manila, and the rapid progress of General Wheaton's Philippine chief is cut off from the mountains and the coast of the island.

The forces in the southeast number scarcely more than 2,500 or 3,000, and it is confidently expected that they will surrender soon. It is believed that their only chance of retreat is back toward Manila.

The War Department has no precise figures on which to base the strength of Aguinaldo, but General Otis's estimate is that he will be opposed at or near Malolos by about 20,000 troops fully armed. Aguinaldo knows that in a pitched battle he would be cut to pieces, and he is now trying to make terms.

General Otis has already rejected a proposition of Aguinaldo to appoint commissioners to meet him and agree on terms for the settlement of the war. General Otis refused to consider the Filipinos other than a riotous body of Spanish citizens, and exacted as the prime condition that they lay down their arms. Aguinaldo declined to respond, and attacked the American forces. General Otis has general instructions not to treat with Aguinaldo on any terms short of absolute submission to the American General.

The War Department is taking no chances on the recent report of Aguinaldo's intention to advance to Manila. General Otis has asked for and will be sent immediately a number of light rapid-fire guns, with which he is expected to meet the advance of the rebels. General Otis is expected to pursue the remnants into the mountain fastnesses and until the peace of the island is assured.

Uncertain Situation in Manila. Hong Kong, March 17.—The following general view of the situation is from a correspondent at Manila, and has evidently not passed the censorship.

The most remarkable feature of the situation is the inability of the American residents to estimate the numbers, resources and plans of the Filipinos. Prominent generals think that two or three disastrous battles will break their spirit and make them sue for terms. A majority of the English and other residents are of the opinion that the extermination of the Tagalos is the only guarantee of peace, that they can easily be whipped if they give battle, but that they will dodge a meeting with the Americans in force.

The United States Consul, Mr. James W. Watson, is of the opinion that the situation is very uncertain.

Reinforcements Near. Singapore, March 17.—The United States transport Sherman, from New York on February 3 for Manila, with the Third Infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry on board, has arrived here.

Ninth Off for Manila. Waterbury, N. Y., March 17.—The Ninth United States Infantry, Colonel Powell commanding, which performed such gallant service at the battle of San Juan Hill, Cuba, made its departure from Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, today, en route to San Francisco and the Philippines. The regiment consists of about 1,200 men.

Many of the married men, who went through the Cuban campaign, and others who are shattered in health by the hardships they there endured, are left behind.

France's Navy Was in a Bad State. Minister Lockroy Tells How Unprepared It Was a Year Ago.

PARIS. March 17.—In the Chamber of Deputies during the debate on the naval estimates, M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, sketched the Government programme and gave a curious insight into the unpreparedness of the navy during the recent Anglo-French crisis.

He quoted from the much-talked-of letter written by General Desbordes last year, declaring that "not one of our naval bases is able to fulfil the functions for which it was established, or capable of making a defence to save the honor of French arms."

"To-day, however," the Minister declared, "our coast defences are so much improved that we can speak of the conditions of nine months ago as of the distant past. The difficulty at that time was an almost absolute lack of men. At our principal ports only one-third of the batteries could be manned on the first day of the mobilization and most of the shells had no fuses."

M. Lockroy declared that he would never hold back the truth from the Chamber. "These facts," he continued, "have been obtained after painful inquiries, but there are men behind the guns everywhere now."

France, he went on to say, must prepare for the future as well as the present, and all her financial resources should be employed economically to this end. He spoke in high terms of the courage and the loyalty of the men, and advocated the German system of forbidding all foreigners on war ships.

M. Louis Jourdan, Republican, followed with an excited protest that somebody ought to be made responsible for a "series of things which brought the country within a hair's breadth of a conflict."

M. Lockroy spoke with the greatest satisfaction regarding the "experiments that have proved the submarine boat Gustave Zede capable of real service." He said the boat's new apparatus enabled it to perceive enemies and to strike them with accurate aim.

"Thus," declared the Minister, "France possesses a new destructive engine of terrible power."

Corner Broadway and Park Place. King's Special Price List To-day. The well-known clothing store, which has been in the hands of the late King's, is now in the hands of the late King's. The store is now in the hands of the late King's.

THE has more "Want" ad. SUNDAY readers than any other JOURNAL newspaper. That pays for the advertisement. Send in your "Want" ad for the Sunday Journal tomorrow at once.

Williams, says: "I don't expect to live to see the end of the war."

The correspondent questioned several generals as to the number of the rebels, and the replies ranged from 20,000 to 100,000. The estimates of the quantity of arms possessed by the rebels are equally uncertain. The best authorities say 30,000. Large sections of the armed natives are ignorant of the use of their weapons.

The country beyond the American lines is rice fields, cane and brush. The rebels are familiar with every inch of it, and it affords the hiding places.

The extent of the support which the other Luzon tribes are giving Aguinaldo is a mystery. It is known that several regiments were under arms before the outbreak, but the majority of them are reported to be treating the other tribes in the fashion of the Spaniards, dominating the latter and holding all the officials as winning victories.

Reports from the rebels are to the effect that the recent tactics of the Americans in retreating to their established lines after pursuing the rebels think they are winning victories.

Deceptive Filipinos. The Oriental character is so deceptive that the residents of Manila are ignorant as to whether their own servants sympathize with the rebels or not. It is known that a rebel organization exists in the city, and the evidence is growing that there was a widespread plot to assassinate the Americans, the signal being the commencement of hostilities. The servants were instructed to kill their employers; but they were terrorized by the vengeance dealt out to offenders and they weakened. Every day there is a new instance of a servant's threat. If he dared, or at least this is a current saying.

The slipperiness of the natives is illustrated by the action of the Commissioners who came here to offer the allegiance of the island of Negros. It is now known that they were in friendly communication with Aguinaldo while here.

The rebels have been resupplied with ammunition and arms since the capture of the present state of affairs. Food commodities have doubled and trebled in prices, and many lines of business are at a standstill. After 7 o'clock in the evening a deathlike silence prevails in the city, the only sounds being the faintest of the nervous tension.

Each night calls upon the passing of the day. The numerous restaurants, shutters are all closed for fear of shooting occurring in the streets, and the theatres, restaurants and stores are also closed.

As an instance of the nervous tension prevailing, it is cited that when the sunset gun was fired on Sunday a whole regiment camped at the Luneta Junior for its arms as if at a word of command.

The chief topic of conversation at present is the advance of the American General Lawton to a command. Everybody expected that he was to take command of the troops, and he is eager to get to work; but he has been a spectator of all the recent fighting, and his staff and ten-year-old son have been exposed to the hottest fire.

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Germany in Cuba. Foreign Office Demands That They Be Made Government Obligations.

WASHINGTON. March 17.—A diplomatic sparring match involving international claims for many millions of dollars is going forward at Berlin between the German Government and the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White.

The German Foreign Office has asked the United States to define its attitude upon the question of claims for damage done to German property by the Cubans, both before and since the outbreak of the war.

The point in contention is as to whether the Spanish Government or the Government of the United States was the controlling power in Cuba, which, of course, would determine the responsibility for the damage done.

Germany has claims aggregating at least \$5,000,000. It is said, for property owned by German citizens in Cuba, which was destroyed by the Cuban insurgents. These claims are now the subject of negotiations between Ambassador White and the Foreign Office at Berlin, the matter not having yet been settled.

The United States intends to contest Germany's proposition that it, as the ruling power in Cuba, must provide for indemnifying the German citizens who lost property, by requiring the Cuban Government, when established, to pay the losses, making thus a Government obligation.

State Department officials are aware that the proposition as to claims against Cuba is but the prelude for claims for damages to the United States by Germany's interests are extensive and valuable.

LUDWIG BAMBERGER'S BODY PLACED IN A TOMB. He Was an Adversary of Prince Bismarck—Carl Schurz and Henry Villard Sent Wreaths.

Berlin, March 17.—The remains of Ludwig Bamberger, a former member of the Reichstag, and an adversary of the late Prince Bismarck, whose death was announced on Tuesday last, were interred this morning.

Wreaths to be placed on the coffin were sent by the American-Social Money League, Mr. Carl Schurz and Mr. Henry Villard. A commemoial service was held this afternoon at the Koenigs-Haus, and the funeral oration was delivered by Professor Theodor Mommsen, the eminent German jurist and historian.

Count von Ballestrem, president of the Reichstag, Herr Delbrück, ex-president of the Imperial Chancellery, and many members of the Prussian Diet were present.

HAWAIIAN PRINCESS KAULANI IS DEAD.

Former Heiress Apparent to
the Throne Passes Away
While on a Visit.

HONOLULU. March 10, via San Francisco, March 17.—Princess Kaulani died on March 6 of inflammatory rheumatism, contracted several weeks ago while on a visit to the island of Hawaii.

The funeral of the dead Princess will occur on Sunday, March 12, from the old native church, and will be under the direction of the Government. The ceremonies will be on a scale befitting the rank of the young Princess.

The body is lying in state at Alihanah, the Princess's old home. Thousands of people, both native and white, have gone out to the place and the whole town is in mourning.

Flags on the Government buildings are at half-mast, as are those on the residences of the foreign Consuls. Bishop Willis, of the Church of England, will conduct the funeral services.

Princess Victoria Kaiulani Kawekili Lualaba Kahanuikihapai, for that was her official name when declared heiress to the Hawaiian throne, was born on October 16, 1875, in Waikiki, the beautiful country seat of her father, Archibald Scott Cleghorn, former Governor of the Island of Oahu, and for many years Collector of the port of Honolulu. Her mother was Princess Miriam, Liliuokalani, for the death of King Kalakoua the Queen, in conformity with the laws of the land, chose her successor to the throne, and she selected the Princess Kaiulani. The House of Nobles ratified the choice on March 9, 1891.

In 1889 the youthful Princess was sent to England to complete her education. While there she lived with the family of Theodore H. Davis. With them, in 1893, she visited the United States, and made an eloquent protest against the American annexation of Hawaii.

Last year it was reported that she was engaged to be married to Captain Foxman Brewster Strong, U. S. A., of General Wesley Merritt's staff, and son of former Mayor Strong, of New York, but the rumor was not substantiated. It was announced that she was betrothed to Prince David, of the Islands.

There is But One BUDWEISER and that is the product of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. It leads others in quality and purity—over half a million bottles of the best having been consumed by a discriminating public.

RELIEF FOR THE
BULGARIA'S PASSENGERS.

Hamburg, March 17.—In order to compensate the passengers of the Bulgaria who arrived on Wednesday on the Ascania from Ponta Delgada, for the misadventure and delay they have suffered, the officers of the Hamburg-American Line refunded them their passage money which they paid for their trip from New York to Hamburg.

Captain Schmidt and his men received a rousing ovation in Hamburg, and were presented with substantial testimonials by the steamship company on their arrival.

After a night of sepulchral silence we continued our journey, and during the day touched at Santa Catalina, where we found ourselves among Americans. This budding town is the seat of the famous Orinoco Company, which has a capital of \$30,000,000, with its headquarters at Fairbault, Minn. This company, after a series of proceedings, has acquired a large tract of land, embracing millions and millions of acres of lands that could not possibly be richer, containing valuable deposits of gold, iron, sulphur and valuable woods, including the balata, the substitute for rubber, in great quantities, the price for which is already forty-five cents per pound. When the company exploits this domain on a large scale they will find it inexhaustible. In the meanwhile the company has constructed for its employees a large two-story building resembling a small Summer hotel. On this property there is a mountain of iron which has been leased to an American group, at the head of which are Mr. Searies, formerly of the Sugar Trust, and Mr. Bonell Lockwood, nephew of the late Mr. Bayard, Ambassador to England.

Continuing our ascent, we found the river narrowing considerably at about two hundred miles from the mouth and the banks grew higher. We were now approaching the extensive cattle producing district. Passing the Mecaroe, we arrived at Baracua, a large picturesque village and an important cattle raising centre, from which hundreds of thousands of ani-

mals are annually exported to Trinidad, Guadalupe, Martinique and Cayenne, and lately to Cuba and Porto Rico. The State in which this district is situated is one of the richest of the republic, and at the time of the last census contained not less than 1,250,000 cattle, worth \$30 to \$32 per head, a fact which sufficiently gives the reason why we can never compete in

the Orinoco region. The land is almost flat, and there will be very little need for work and fallows, and in the wet season, when the river runs high, revealing by means of small sailing craft, all the Indian villages as far as the boundaries of Colombia. At an earlier or later day this town is destined to become a very important commercial market of the world. The shipping trade at the present time is done by an Anglo-American company, which has twelve steamers of not more than six to eight feet draft, built especially in the United States for this service, which ascend the river to a great height and run from Ciudad Bolivar to Port of Spain, Trinidad. The company is at present managed by an energetic American, J. Morgan Olsen.

The following day was occupied in visiting the town and collecting commercial information. Mr. Loomis returned the hospitality of the Bolivians by a splendid ball on the night of the 15th.

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